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Wolverine Guard

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Photo by MSgt. James O. Tenney

FRIENDLY AT FIVE O'CLOCK

An A-7D Corsair II from the Michigan Air Guard's 127th Tactical Fighter Wing pulls in at the 5 o'clock position beneath a California Air Guard KC-135 Stratotanker during aerial refueling over Alpena, Michigan at 25,000 feet.

Story on Page 5

(Editor's note: Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Michigan Adjutant General, has requested each general officer and major Michigan National Guard commander to contribute a guest column to the Wolverine Guard. *This will give all soldiers an opportunity to learn the views of their leaders.) leaders.)*

Brig. Gen. Richard D. DeMara is the Commander of the 177th Military Police Brigade. General DeMara enlisted in the Michigan Army National Guard in January of 1947 and after attaining the rank of Master Sergeant, was commissioned a Lieutenant of Infantry in 1954. His first command was of the 537th Transportation Company (Tactical Carrier), then at Cheboygan, Michigan. General DeMara held a variety of staff positions in various commands and completed the Officer Advanced course in Transportation, Armor and Engineers before being appointed Commander of the 46th Engineer Group in February of 1981. General DeMara was promoted to Brigadier General of the Line and assumed command of the 177th Military Police Brigade on 23 August 1983. General DeMara is a 1985 graduate of Spring Arbor College and holds a baccalaureate degree in Human Resources Management.

Brig. Gen. Richard D. DeMara

Tag Talk

As I approach forty years in the Michigan National Guard I would like to reflect on the passage of time and past and present training in the Guard.

As with most longtime Guardsmen, I wonder where the time went. It seems such a short time ago that I raised my right hand and swore allegiance to my country and the Michigan National Guard. I was a senior at Cheboygan High School and that was 1947. The Michigan National Guard was in the process of being reconstituted after World War II and my only knowledge of the Guard was from my brother, who had been a member of the Guard's 32nd Infantry Division that was mobilized for the war and sent to the Pacific Theater of Operations.

The Michigan National Guard was different and primitive by today's standards. There were no recruiters or enlistment bonuses or college assistance programs or delayed entry programs. The modern armories we enjoy today did not exist. My first Guard unit, Company C 1st Battalion 125th Infantry, held its drills in the Cheboygan Fifth Ward Hose House and our weapons were stored in the Cheboygan County Jail.

The soldiers that train today at Camp Grayling have inside toilets and hot showers. How many soldiers remember training at Camp Grayling in 1947 in squad tents, straw filled mattresses and a single cold water faucet at the end of the company street?

Where did the time go?

By comparison, however, I would note that the old twelve-man squad tents seemed to provide for more camaraderie and a closer relationship with the squad leader than we seem to enjoy in our new, modern barracks.

The Guard recruit of 1947 learned his trade by on-the-job training from seasoned combat veterans of World War II who stayed current by taking Army Extension courses.

The Guard has come a long way toward producing competent, professional soldiers since I raised my right hand forty years ago.

Today's soldier has two excellent programs that prepare him or her for a long and rewarding career in the Michigan National Guard. The first is the Recruit Training Orientation Course or RTOC that is held at Fort Custer Training Center for new recruits. RTOC's rigorous sixteen hours of instruction in basic military skills well prepare the new recruit for his Initial Active Duty Training.

The second is not new to most Guardsmen but was revolutionary in 1966. The Reserve Forces Act of 1966 authorized the Guard recruit to attend basic and advanced military training with his Regular Army counterpart at Regular Army training bases.

We did not have these in 1947, but over the years I have seen them implemented and they have done much to make the National Guard a full member of the Total Force.

Yes, where did the time go?

Wolverine Guard

Authorized Publication of the Michigan National Guard

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND THE POWER OF PERCEPTION

Perception is a powerful instrument in our society and such perceptions can be positive or negative. There seems to be, in contemporary America, an attitude of complacency among whites who previously supported minority rights for equal opportunity. "Don't we have a civil rights bill? Don't we have busing to ensure school integration? Haven't we admitted minorities into the mainstream of American life? What else do these people want?" These attitudes that are found in American society can also be found in the Army. Some whites in the Army perceive that black officers and enlisted soldiers are given promotions, schools and assignments due to the color of their skin. We are seeing increasing resentment over progress being made by blacks and other minorities, perceived by some whites to be at their expense.

The open confrontations of the 50's and 60's, for the most part, have been eliminated and are being replaced by a more subtle and sophisticated form of discrimination that we in the Army are going to have to cope with and solve. If a person is suspected of bigotry or discrimination, as long as those manifestations remain subsurface, they are ignored. For example, as part of efficiency reports, a requirement exists to evaluate the competency of officers and enlisted soldiers on their support of equal opportunity. It is difficult to find any efficiency report on a soldier that is negative. Acceptable evaluations have become automatic as part of this assessment because raters are generally looking for some overt manifestation of discrimination.

★ EO ★ CORNER

We do not appear to be doing a very good job ensuring that Army personnel are made more sensitive to covert and subtle discriminatory practices. The perception, therefore, among minorities, is that we are not doing a very good job of documenting those personnel who demonstrate discrimination.

Another perception is by male soldiers who believe that their female counterparts receive better treatment. Minority males believe the Army is placing too much attention and too many resources on female problems at the expense of a much greater population. In the Army the accomplishment of the mission or goal is the most important task. This requires a great expenditure of energy. When other variables impact adversely on the mission, it becomes necessary to divert a certain amount of energy from the primary goal to resolve the new problem. Thus, emphasis on equal rights policies for women have caused significant expenditure of energy by leaders and managers. This has resulted in the perception that programs for other minorities have taken a back seat. This view is compounded by the fact that we are dealing with two similar, but at the same time, distinct problems.

Another perception is that we are simply not providing mentors, monitors and role models for minority and female soldiers. This view is increased by the narrow thinking of some that only a minority or a female can serve as a role model for a minority soldier or a woman. Senior officers and enlisted personnel must remember their responsibility to lead by example. We must not forget that we are *all* soldiers first, who by the accident of birth, belong to a particular race, gender or ethnic group.

In summary, the major challenges confronting our Army today that we need to meet head on and resolve include:

Ensuring that commanders and supervisors are aware of perceptions and reality.

Providing young soldiers with role models, monitors and mentors.

Being aware of subtle discrimination practices in the military.

Improving our capability to more effectively handle issues generated by an awakened female consciousness.

Our goal must be to continue the advancement of *all* soldiers in an environment free of discrimination. The goal of the Total Army continues to be the pursuit of equal rights within the framework of fairness, justice and equality for all.

Extract from a speech by Col. Robert J. Warren, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submitted by Sgt. Greg Maichele.

Number of Living Veterans of America's Wars*

Spanish-American War	*12*
World War I	*208,000*
World War II	*10,399,000*
(includes 997,000 who also served in the Korean conflict)	
Korean conflict	*5,171,000*
(includes 637,000 who also served in the Vietnam War)	
Vietnam War	*8,271,000*

** As of Oct. 1, 1985*

Source: Veterans Administration Fact Sheet, January 1986

Photograph by Spec. Thomas R. Roberts

Chief Warrant Officer Clarence H. Brooks of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 156th Signal Battalion, received a recruiting award from Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General, for being the first Full Time Support Staffer to recruit a person for the Michigan National Guard during Fiscal Year 1987. General Andrews has challenged each member of the Army Guard's Full Time Support staff to recruit at least one soldier for the Guard during FY87.

The "Dick Clark of Airmen" Gets Promoted

There are many people in the United States Air Force and the Air National Guard with the rank of Senior Airman, and then there is SENIOR Airman Edward Frederick John Weber, the most senior of them all.

But that came to an end recently at the Battle Creek Air National Guard Base when the 48-year-old Guardsman was promoted to sergeant, and then staff sergeant the next day. In a special ceremony at the Base, Weber's commander, Maj. Bill Etchison of the 110th Combat Support Squadron, presented him with his promotion papers and announced, "Dick Clark may be the world's oldest teenager, but Ed had to be the country's oldest airman."

Weber originally joined the United States Air Force in 1954 and after serving on active duty for eight years was discharged in 1962. During this time Staff Sgt. Weber was, in his words, "Party-hearty. I was single at the time and loved parties. And I never regretted it; I had a tremendous time."

But the parties also cost him some money. "While on active duty I was promoted to sergeant, but by the time I was honorably discharged in 1962, I was an airman second class. I never got in serious trouble but I did lose two stripes."

After leaving the active Air Force, the Milwaukee native got married and later moved to the Battle Creek area. "But I always missed the camaraderie that is so important. Finally, after a break of 22 years from the service, I joined the Battle Creek Air National Guard in 1984 at the same rank I had when I left active duty.

Photograph by Tech. Sgt. K.H. Browneller

A man with a sense of humor. Staff. Sgt. Edward Frederick John Weber tells America to sleep well because he has been promoted to the same rank he held in the Active Air Force 29 years ago.

"At first I thought that they would send me to basic training again. I would have loved it. When I went in 1954, it was 16 weeks long. I wore a sixteen-pound steel helmet and had a heavy pack on my back. I know I would have made it but could you imagine those young recruits with a 46-year-old guy? I would have been older than the drill sergeant.

"But what is really funny is that when I got promoted to staff sergeant, I finally achieved the same rank I had 29 years ago on active duty. Talk about progress!"

Because Sgt. Weber is such a good-natured and likeable person, he is still taking a ribbing from his fellow Guardsmen. "Hey Ed, I heard of 'senior' airmen, but this is ridiculous," yells one friend. "About time, after 80 years," says another. A nurse walks by and informs the new sergeant, "Ed, after your last physical the nurses want to take away your good conduct medal." Sgt. Weber obviously relishes the attention or as he calls it, "Camaraderie."

Earlier this year, Sgt. Weber had the opportunity to attend a retirement party for a brigadier general. At the party he recognized the general as someone he had served with in the 66th Fighter Wing in Alaska many years ago. At that time the general was starting out in his career as a second lieutenant while Weber was already a sergeant.

Later that evening he introduced himself to the general, who also recognized Sgt. Weber. The general looked at Weber's sleeve, glanced at the star on his own shoulder, and with a shocked look on his face asked, "What happened to you?"

Earlier this year this dedicated and patriotic Guardsman became a full-time technician at Battle Creek Air National Guard Base, serving as an administrative specialist at the Base's personnel office. His supervisor says, "Sergeant Weber is a valuable addition to our office. He has a very positive attitude; you can't keep him down for long."

After all, anyone who waits 29 years to get his old rank back can overcome anything.

Story by Maj. David W. Lubbers

Chief of the National Guard Bureau Visits Michigan State's ROTC Unit

On their way to the 4 October football game at Spartan Stadium between Iowa and Michigan State Universities, Lt. Gen. Herbert Temple, Jr., the new Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan, dropped in unannounced to a tailgate party being held in Demonstration Hall by the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps of Michigan State University.

Generals Temple and Andrews were introduced to Lt. Col. Francis Robertson, Professor of Military Science, his staff and the cadets of the Spartan Battalion by Maj. Michael Thompson, a Michigan Army National Guard officer on tour with Michigan State's ROTC. General Temple was especially interested in the views and reactions of the Michigan Army Guardsmen and women enrolled in the ROTC Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP). Currently, Michigan State ROTC has over 24 cadets in the SMP program, according to Maj. Thompson.

After the football game (Michigan State lost, 21-24), Gen. Temple traveled to the Westin Hotel on the Detroit River where he addressed the State Committee of the Employer Support to the Guard and Reserve.

Story and photos by c/Maj. Lisa M. Smith

Tanker Flight Shows The Air Guard To Its Non-flyers At 25,000 Feet

In a combined effort by the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing and the 191st Fighter Interceptor Group, the Michigan Air National Guard was able to show its non-flying members Air Guard training at 25,000 feet over Lake Huron.

According to Lt. Col. Rick Hagethorn, commander of the 171st Fighter Interceptor Squadron, this orientation is important to show flight line mechanics, fuel specialists and communications repair technicians just how important their job is in the Air Guard. "Up here at 25 grand, there's no room for error. When these folks do their job on the ramp at Selfridge, it has to be done right because up here, it can't be done over."

The 30 Air Guardsmen were first signed on to the manifest for their orientation flight. One copy of the manifest is kept at Flight Operations at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. In case of an aircraft accident, the on board people can be identified.

Crew members of the KC-135 Stratotanker from March Air Force Base, California Air National Guard, conducted an in-depth safety briefing for the Michigan Air Guard members and included what to do in case of a water ditching.

The F-4C Phantoms of the 191st were conducting air-to-air combat training over Lake Huron east of Alpena Air National Guard Base and A-7D Corsair II's from the 127th were flying bomb runs on the air to ground range at Camp Grayling on October 18. The tanker from the 336th Aerial Refueling Squadron from the California Air Guard was kept busy topping off the jets as they conducted their training.

Photograph by Capt. Cissie Coleman

An F-4C Phantom is aerially refueled.

In addition, a flight of A-7s from the 180th Tactical Fighter Wing from Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Ohio Air National Guard showed up for aerial refueling before returning to their home field near Toledo, Ohio.

If the mission was to give a different view of the Air National Guard to its ground bound members, it was a success in their own words.

"I didn't realize how much more technical everything is up here." SSgt. Angie Houser, 191st Security Police Flight.

"It gives you a totally different picture." SSgt. Charles L. Gabbemrt, 191st Security Police Flight.

"I love planes and this is extremely exciting. I want to go to Panama with them." Airman Basic Sonja Johnson, Selfridge Flight Operations.

Capt. Ziggy Sxuber, maintenance officer for the 191st Fighter Interceptor Group summed up the exercise with, "It makes my job easier and flying a lot safer when these folks see that their work is literally life and death for our pilots and the success of the flying mission."

Story by Spec. Thomas R. Roberts

Selfridge Security Gets Gassed

Members of the 191st Security Police Flight received refresher training wearing the M17A1 protective mask during the unit's August drill assembly.

The training was made extra realistic by having the security personnel train in a gas chamber. The training area was created to provide the most realistic gas and smoke environment short of being confronted with the real thing. The chamber is closely supervised by members of the 191st Disaster Preparedness Office.

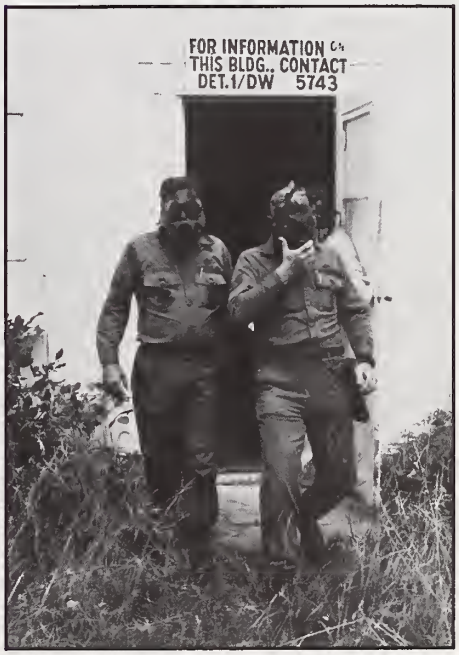
According to MSgt. Richard Mrozowski, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Disaster Preparedness Office, great care was taken to minimize the danger to "Six-Pack" security personnel during their training in the mask confidence gas chamber. He added strongly that in his office, "Safety comes first."

Having experienced the effects of tear gas and smoke while serving as a police officer in Ohio, TSgt. Arthur Yarbrough of the Disaster Preparedness Office made the point that tear gas was an effective tool for law enforcement and it was very important for the officers deploying to know how to operate in a gas environment. He has brought his experience from his law enforcement career to his current position in the 191st as a Disaster Preparedness trainer.

The 191st Security Police Flight intends to see that its members receive the best training available to prepare security policemen and others for any contingency. The training conducted in August is just one example of this.

Story by Senior Airman Anthony C. Randazzo

Members of the 191st Security Police Flight leave the "gas chamber" after completing their mask confidence course.



Photograph by 191st Fighter Interceptor Group Photographic Laboratory

FROM *MASH* TO *MUST*

Story by Sgt. Sharlene Rhines

Almost anyone who has watched television during the last decade has heard of MASH (Mobile Army Surgical Hospital) units. Now another acronym can be added — MUST.

A MUST (Mobile Unit Self-Contained Transportable) is exactly what it implies according to Capt. Blair Weller, training officer for the 207th Evacuation Hospital. It is a self-contained hospital made of transportable boxes on wheels that can be pulled behind trucks or airlifted into an area by helicopter.

The boxes, called Deployable Medical Systems (DETMEDS), are expandable rooms that, when set up, contain all the equipment, instruments and energy necessary for hospital staff to administer care to patients.

A fully assembled MUST has a 200 to 400 bed capacity, operating rooms (ORs), a central medical supply (CMS), an X-ray room, a pharmacy and many other features found in other large hospitals.

A MUST is assembled by setting the DETMEDS close to each other. They are then connected with hallways made from a rubberized canvas, SSgt. Dale L. Hargreaves, chief ward master, said.

Completing the complex are inflated, quonset hut-like rooms called "bubbles," that serve as patient wards or staff quarters. Each "bubble" is created from five, 13-foot long, rubber bladders that zip together, inflate and mount on lightweight metal ribs. According to Hargreaves, the " bubbles" were first used in the Vietnam War; and the Army learned that constructing them in pieces prevented them from collapsing all at once. "This way if we're fired on and only one or two bladders are hit, they're the only ones that deflate." Although the "bubbles" are a novel sight, the Army will soon be replacing them with five-piece, temper tents, Hargreaves said. The 207th is expecting the new equipment shortly and will be the first reserve force hospital to receive the new gear.

Supplying electricity, heat, air-conditioning and hot and cold water to the MUST is a utility power pack (UPPAC). It is powered by JP4 aviation fuel and uses 35 gallons per hour. Each UPPAC can produce enough energy to power one OR, CMS and five, 20-bed wards.

The MUST is a facility that is used by combat support hospitals and evacuation units. The combat support MUST has a 200-bed capacity while the evacuation MUST, operated by the 207th, has a 400-bed capacity, according to Hargreaves.

In addition to its larger size, an evacuation MUST also has expanded medical capabilities. Like a MASH unit, a combat support MUST handles only patients who can be returned to combat after a short recovery. The more seriously wounded are usually sent back to an evacuation hospital. "We treat all classes of patients. We give psychiatric and even dental care."

Although a MUST is a mobile hospital, it cannot move as quickly as a MASH unit can. "A 24-hour move is a quick move for us," Hargreaves said. Nonetheless, once they move into an area and begin to set up, speed is the order of the day. "We're required to be able to set up the OR and CMS in an hour and begin operating on patients by then."

From MASH to MUST, the 207th trains to treat the wounded regardless of the acronym.

Photograph by Sgt. Steve Perkins.

Guardsoldiers from Detachment 2, 207th Evacuation Hospital, Wyoming, Michigan, open the Mobile Unit Self-Contained Transportable (MUST) field hospital and prepare to put the floor down.

FLY THE FRIENDLY SKIES

Free air transportation on any Department of Defense aircraft is available for members of the National Guard. Flights are available anywhere in the continental United States and from the States to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Space Available flights are available in Michigan from K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base near Marquette in the Upper Peninsula, Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda and Selfridge Air National Base at Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Guardsoldiers are required to be in Class A uniform, have a current military identification card and a complete DD form 1853, Authentication of Reserve Status for Travel Eligibility. The DD Form 1853 is valid for only thirty days after being signed by the unit commander.

Space Required passengers take priority, along with some Space Available passengers, over Guard personnel on Space Available status.

Information on Space Available flights can be obtained by telephoning the following 24-hour Base Operations numbers: K.I. Sawyer AFB (906) 346-2345; Wurtsmith AFB (517) 747-6263; and Selfridge ANGB (313) 466-5884.

Photograph by Sgt. Gale E. Bentley

Sgt. Scott Stevens of Company F (LONG RANGE RECONNAISSANCE PATROL) 425th Infantry of Pontiac, presents the 3rd Place Award for the Army National Guard International Military Parachute Competition to Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan. The other members of the Company F team were Sgt. 1st Class Benton Gibson, Staff Sgt. David Lincicome, Sgt. Gary DuBois and Sgt. Thomas Alison.

AUTHENTICATION OF RESERVE STATUS FOR TRAVEL ELIGIBILITY

1. DATE PREPARED *(YYMMDD)*

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITY: 10 USC 8102, 44 USC. 3101 and EO 9397.
PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: Use of your SSN is necessary to positively identify you.
ROUTINE USE: Used by Reserve personnel for space available on DoD-owned or controlled aircraft.
DISCLOSURE IS VOLUNTARY: However, failure to disclose it will prevent you from traveling on a DoD-owned or controlled aircraft.

PART A. TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

2. NAME *(Last, First, MI)*	3. PAY GRADE	4. BRANCH OF SERVICE	5. SSN

6. UNIT/COMMAND NAME	7. UNIT/COMMAND ADDRESS

I hereby certify that my space-available travel on military aircraft is not for personal gain, or in connection with business enterprise or employment, or to establish a home either overseas or in the United States.

8. SIGNATURE	9. DATE SIGNED *(YYMMDD)*

PART B. TO BE COMPLETED BY RESERVE ORGANIZATION COMMANDER

The Reservist named above is an active reserve component member and is eligible for space-available transportation on DoD-owned or controlled aircraft in accordance with DoD Regulation 4515.13-R, and is authorized to so travel from _____ to _____
(Not to exceed 30 days.) 10. Date *(YYMMDD)* 11. Date *(YYMMDD)*

12. NAME *(Last First, MI)*	13. PAY GRADE	14. SIGNATURE	15. DATE SIGNED *(YYMMDD)*

DD Form 1853, 84 APR *Previous editions are obsolete.* ☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1984—460-983/23345

This form must be signed by the commander and carried by the Guardsoldier in order to be eligible to fly on military aircraft in a "space available" status.

Why U.S. National Guardsmen Train in Honduras

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter is reprinted with permission of Mr. James Webb, who is no stranger to these pages. Mr. Webb is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. His views on National Guard training in Central America were printed in the New York Times *on 7 October 1987.*

To the Editor:

Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, in an article on National Guard training in Honduras (Op-Ed, Sept. 16), asserts his beliefs regarding the Administration's policies in Central America and the Department of Defense's utilization of the National Guard in that region.

National Guard training in Central America is not a novelty of the current Administration. The National Guard has been training overseas since the 1960's and in Central America since the early 1970's. During 1986 alone, more than 42,000 National Guard members will participate in overseas training in 46 countries.

Nor, as Governor Babbitt asserted, do guardsmen go outside the continental United States in their capacity as state militiamen. National Guardsmen are at all times members of the Federal reserve components who have a concurrent state status relating to local matters such as disaster assistance and riot control. When guardsmen go abroad for training, or on missions, they go in Federal status under the Department of Defense.

Nor is Governor Babbitt correct that the present issue involves a "charade" of avoidance between the President and Congress regarding the mechanics of routine deployments. Congress has very carefully set forth the conditions and restrictions on Presidential authority to call the National Guard to Federal service.

Again, contrary to Governor Babbitt's understanding, a governor's authority to approve or disapprove National Guard training overseas in Federal status is not rooted in the Constitution. Congress granted governors this authority in 1952. Until 1985, all governors recognized the value of such training, did not object and did not interfere with it. There was no reason for Congress to be concerned with this law until some governors began using their authority for political rather than practical reasons.

Since our nation abolished conscription and adopted the all-volunteer force, we have increasingly staked our national security on the National Guard and Reserve. In the event of a full mobilization, 18 of the 28 Army divisions would be provided wholly or in part by the Army National Guard. The Air National Guard's more than 1,700 aircraft provide 73 percent of our air defense forces, 52 percent of our tactical air-reconnaissance capability, 34 percent of tactical airlift and 25 percent of our tactical fighters. This is the trade-off made to reduce the size of the active forces. The Federal Government finances more than 95 percent of the National Guard budget each year and since 1981 has invested nearly $47 billion in staffing, equipping and training in the Army and Air National Guard to make these forces ready when the need for them arises.

In the name of cost efficiency, our reliance on the National Guard and Reserve has reached a point that is historically unprecedented. It is also a serious gamble, particularly if the training missions necessary to make it effective are hampered by individuals such as Governor Babbitt, who have only the vaguest appreciation for the demands now being levied on citizen-soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines.

Governor Babbitt indicated that he would "gladly" relinquish his veto if the American people knew how the President was deploying American forces. One wonders what he believes has been hidden, since the Department of Defense has notified governors far in advance of every deployment and invited all governors to visit their troops and the sites of their deployments. What more open notification to a community is possible than when a citizen-soldier must ask for time off from work and make family arrangements in order to deploy?

In any case, irresponsible, politically motivated allegations help explain what led to Congressional reconsideration of the consent authority that was granted governors in 1952.

James H. Webb Jr.
Assistant Secretary of Defense
Washington, Sept. 25, 1986

"The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."
—**Justice Louis Brandeis**

MONTGOMERY AMENDMENT

The amendment offered by Congressman "Sonny" Montgomery (Dem-MS) that would limit governors' authority over the training of the National Guard during peacetime would amend section 501 of Title 32, United States Code by adding:

> "(c) With regard to active duty outside the United States, its territories, and its possessions, the consent of the Governor described in sections 672(b) and 672(d) of title 10 may not be withheld in whole or in part because of any objection to the location, purpose, type, or schedule of such active duty."

According to Congressman Montgomery, the amendment only changes part of the consent law passed in 1952. "Under this amendment, the governors still have the authority to block the training if he or she thinks the Guardsmen are needed at home for local emergencies."

The Montgomery Amendment was strongly endorsed by the Adjutants General Association of the United States. The Association stated that the amendment will "help to clarify the traditional authority of Congress under the Militia Clause of the Constitution and will help to alleviate the confusion which has surrounded the issue of training the National Guard outside the continental United States in peacetime."

The National Guard: Its Role In Central America

Story by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

With the passage of the Omnibus Spending Bill on 14 October 1986, state governors have lost their legal right to prohibit the training of their National Guard units out-of-state or overseas. This authority was first given the governors of the several states with the passage of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

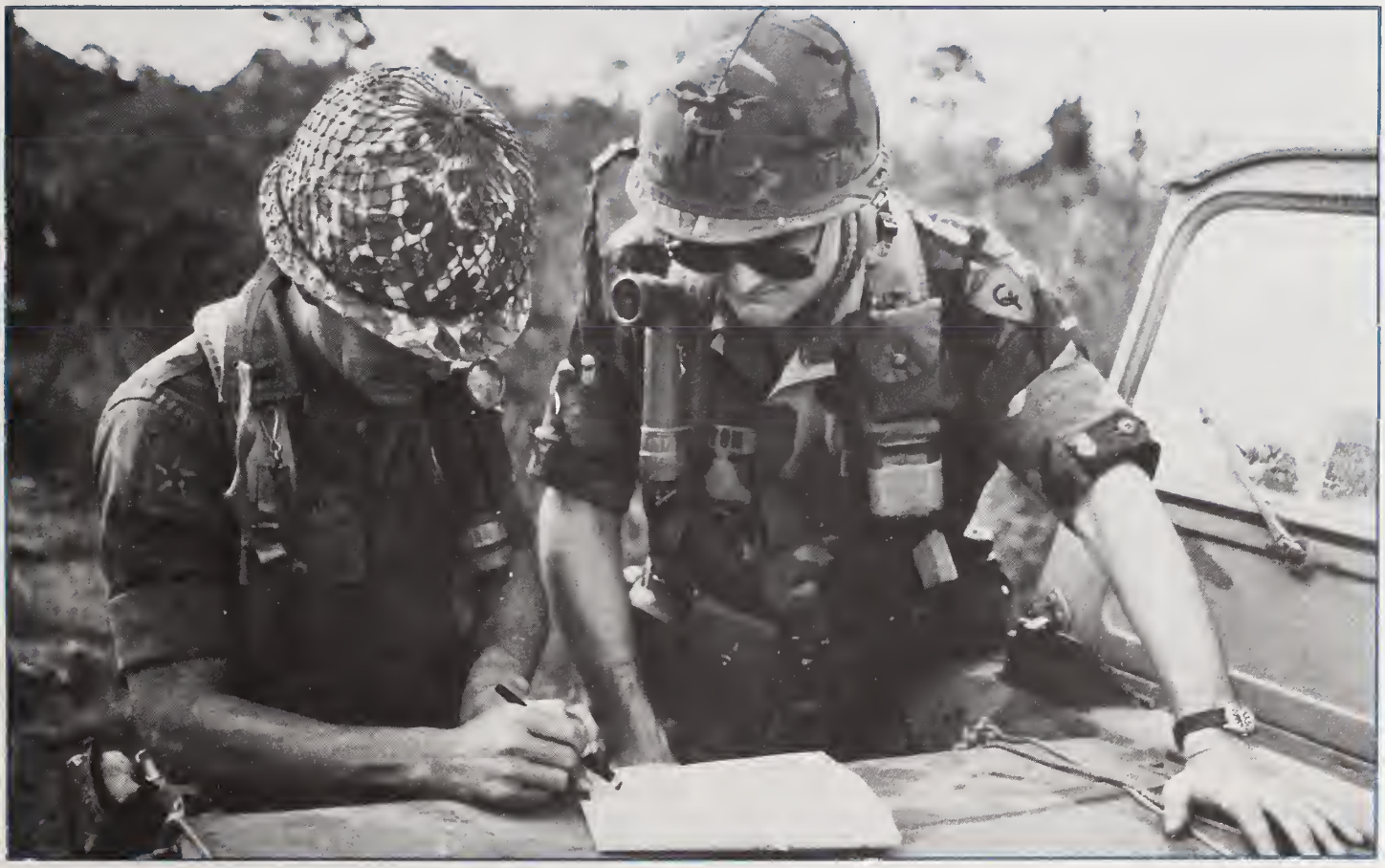
In January of 1985, the governor of California refused to allow 450 Guardsmen to participate in *Aras Taras,* an anti-armor exercise with the Honduran National Army. This was the first of several attempts of states' governors to use their veto power to affect United States foreign policy at the expense of important National Guard training.

Since 1985, twelve governors have refused to allow their National Guard units to deploy to Central America for their annual training.

According to Lt. Gen. Herbert Temple, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in a recent speech to the Public Affairs Officers of the National Guard, the action by the governors damaged the Guard's credibility to the Department of the Army. "Here for years we had told Army that if we had the money and the equipment and the people we could do any mission they gave us as part of the Total Force. We were doing great with our overseas training, with REFORGER, TEAM SPIRIT and BLAZING TRAILS in Panama and Honduras and all of a sudden, governors are telling us we couldn't use their units overseas. Politics aside, and that's what the governors were doing, Army got nervous real quick and asked us, 'Hey, can you do the job or not?' We said we wanted to solve this in-house, without a big constitutional fight, and that's where 'Sonny' Montgomery came in. With the passage of the Montgomery Amendment, governors can't keep their Guard home unless they have a big state emergency.

"Last year we had over forty thousand Guardsmen train overseas in forty-six different countries and in 1987 we'll be doing almost as good. The fact that we solved this problem without a big national fuss has told Army that they can depend on us to support the overseas missions as part of Total Force, and it's you public affairs types who are helping us tell the Guard story about our real world missions. Keep up the good work."

According to the National Guard Bureau, 9,500 Guardsmen and women will train in Central America in 1987. The Michigan Army National Guard will have no units in Central America during 1987 but Battery B 1st Battalion 119th Field Artillery of Albion, Michigan conducted its annual training in Honduras during February of 1986. The Michigan Air National Guard will send elements of the 127th Tactical Fighter Wing to Howard Air Force Base to participate in CORONET COVE in 1987.



Photograph by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Capt. Jim Sitlington, commander of Battery B 1st Battalion 119th Field Artillery, and his Honduran counterpart, Tiente Raul Riora, commander, Company A Primo Artilleria Grupa, plan coordinating fires at Palmerola, Honduras, in February 1986.

More than 320,000 Americans will die prematurely this year of diseases linked to smoking, according to the American Cancer Society. That's as many Americans as have been killed in all the wars fought in this century. Worldwide, even the most conservative estimates place the number of avoidable deaths caused by smoking at well over one million a year. Smokers' risk of developing lung cancer is 10 times greater than for non-smokers. It is estimated that 83% of the cases of lung cancer could be avoided if individuals never took up smoking.

The American Lung Association has published a Self-Help Quit Smoking Program called *Freedom From Smoking In 20 Days.* This program takes into consideration that no two smokers are alike; therefore, it should be an individual approach. It helps find out why YOU smoke, and what people, places, and things trigger YOUR urge to smoke. It will help find out the elements that determine your smoking pattern and help figure out a system of substitutes that is best for you.

For those of you who prefer to quit the smoking habit "COLD TURKEY," the American Lung Association also distributes a list of Stop-Smoking Tips to help sufferers over the rough spots. Here are only a few of those tips:

- Try quitting with a friend. You can encourage each other.
- Keep oral substitutes handy — things such as mints, sugarless gums, fresh ginger, carrots, apples, pickles, sunflower seeds, celery, or raisins.
- Drink plenty of liquids such as water and citrus juice.
- Instead of gesturing with a cigarette in your hand while you talk, substitute a pencil.
- Concern yourself only with today. Tomorrow will take care of itself.
- There is no such thing as just smoking one cigarette.
- Change your behavior. Walk or exercise instead of smoking, especially after meals.
- Most of those who quit don't gain weight. About one-third do gain, one-third stay about the same, and about one-third actually lose weight, often the result of an exercise or diet program.
- Smoking is far more dangerous for you than adding on a few extra pounds.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
Adopt a Smoker

- Never allow yourself to think that "one won't hurt." It will!
- Do things to maintain a clean taste, such as brushing your teeth frequently and using a mouthwash.
- Until you are confident about your ability to stay off cigarettes, limit your socializing to healthful, outdoor activities or situations where smoking is prohibited.
- If you must be in a situation where you'll be tempted to smoke, such as a cocktail or dinner party, try to associate with the non-smokers there.
- Make up a calendar for the first 30 days. Cross off each day and indicate the money that you have saved by not smoking.

DEATH AND MONEY

The recent fatality of a Michigan Army National Guardsman at Camp Grayling brought home the absolute necessity of keeping Record of Emergency Data Cards up to date and the need for the correct listing of beneficiaries for a Guard member's Servicemen's Group Life Insurance election form.

All too often Guardsmen and women do not take the time to ensure that their personal readiness is in order. Somehow, our soldiers have a belief that their personal readiness is the responsibility of "the system" and not their own. Not true. It is an individual's responsibility to inform your personnel records manager every time a change takes place in your personal life, such as a change in your permanent address, change in dependents or death or divorce of a spouse.

If these are not done and posted correctly, time is lost in notifying your next of kin in the case of an accident or emergency. In the case of your death, the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance benefit may not go to the person you wanted it to go to because of a change in your marital status or personal relationships.

In a worse case situation, your insurance award could go to a previous spouse and not your present spouse or your children because you did not take the time to change the first line beneficiary on the election form of your SGLI form.

The time you take now to update your personal readiness records will mean quicker action during an emergency and less heartache for your family.

Story by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Michigan National Guard Continues AIDS Testing

Story by Sgt. Diane Johnson

Soldiers of the Michigan Army National Guard began testing in July of 1986 for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and according to CWO 2 Frank Galardi fewer than half of Michigan's Guardsoldiers have received the test.

Galardi implemented the program last July as directed by the Department of Defense and the National Guard Bureau. The testing will conclude next June, by which time every member of the Michigan National Guard will have received the Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III (HTLV-III) test.

The test is administered by professional medical personnel contracted from the civilian sector by the Surgeon General's National Laboratory.

According to Galardi, soldiers from all branches of the armed services are being tested for the virus. "In combat every soldier is a walking blood bank and the Department of the Army wants to ensure that no soldier receives a blood transfusion from another soldier carrying the virus."

Prior to testing, all soldiers view an orientation film or briefing on AIDS testing that addresses the need for the test, and according to Galardi, emphasizes that all records are held in the strictest confidence to protect the rights of the individual soldier.

In the event of a positive result, the identified soldier will be retested by the Michigan Army National Guard's State Surgeon. Further medical and psychological consultation will be provided to the soldier and his or her family if necessary.

AIDS Pamphlet Available

A pamphlet titled "What You Should Know About HTLV-III and AIDS" was recently added to the stock of informative publications available through service distribution channels.

The 16-page booklet provides facts and dispels myths about the HTLV-III virus and the disease it causes, AIDS. Easy to read and understand, the pamphlet answers questions about how the AIDS virus is transmitted, tests to detect the virus, precautionary measures that can be taken and what's being done to stop AIDS.

Check with your publication distribution office about how to get a copy.

National Guard Celebrates Its 350th Year As Nation's Oldest Military Service

On December 13, 1986, the National Guard of the United States will celebrate 350 years of serving communities, states and the Nation. As the oldest branch of our country's military organization, the National Guard can be justly proud of the many contributions its Guard members and units have made in keeping America the land of the free and the home of the brave since 1636.

In recognition of the 350th Birthday of the National Guard, each Michigan National Guard unit will be holding a birthday celebration during its December Unit Training Assembly. Each unit will be preparing a birthday cake for the celebration, and a plaque will be presented for the best-designed cake by Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General. General Officers of the Michigan National Guard will be visiting Guard units on their birthday celebration days.

Michigan National Guard units in the Greater Lansing area have joined forces and will be holding their 350th Birthday Celebration at the Kellogg Center on the campus of Michigan State University on the 7th of December from 1300 until 1600.

Guardsoldiers and their families are invited to attend as well as Guard retirees and Guard members visiting the area on the 7th. The Colonial Fife and Drum Corps of the 3rd Infantry Regiment at Fort Meyer, Virginia will be the featured music and the speaker will be Col. Jim Daniels, currently on the staff at the United States Army War College. Historical readings will be done as well as recognition of the oldest living National Guard veteran and the newest member of the Michigan National Guard.

Battle Books

Battle Books is a review of books of a general military nature. The opinions are those of the Editor of the *Wolverine Guard* and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Military Affairs.

RED STORM RISING

The problem with writing a very successful first novel is writing an even better one on the second try. Tom Clancy attempts this in *Red Storm Rising,* a sequel to his highly acclaimed *The Hunt for Red October.*

Red Storm Rising is a rattling good yarn that will probably be best appreciated by graduates of the United States Army's Command and General Staff College as they follow the acronymic war from SACEUR to COMNAVSURFLANT to the ASWHQ at Norfolk, Virginia.

Clancy starts the novel plausibly enough with a fanatical Muslim terrorist attack on Russia's largest oil refinery at Niznevartovsk. This cripples the Russian economy and prompts the Kremlin leadership to start a non-nuclear war with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries in Europe as a feint while Russian forces move to take over the oil producing countries on the Persian Gulf.

Red Storm Rising is structured akin to *Hunt for Red October* with the action described from the viewpoint of ten sets of main characters spread evenly across the war-fighting spectrum.

Representative of the characters are battlefield commissioned Lieutenant Mackall of Troop B 1st Squadron 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment fighting his M-1 tank platoon across the Leine River in Germany, Colonel "Duke" Ellington flying his F-19 Ghostrider "stealth" fighter into the second echelon Russian armored columns and Major "Buns" Nakamura pushing her F-15 Eagle to the edge of space on satellite killing missions.

Clancy's superb descriptions of the strategy, tactics and weapons systems of modern warfare are done at the expense of his character descriptions.

Most of the players are officers in command roles, and while we are given short vignettes of their pasts, they remain flat and one-dimensional.

The action is centered in the North Atlantic, Iceland and the plains of West Germany. Little is said of the effect of the war on the American people or of the mobilization of the National Guard or the decision making processes in the White House. We are almost led to believe that the war is conducted solely from the hatches of Abrams tanks, the bridges of nuclear cruisers and the cockpits of jet fighters.

The novel is overlong and near the end it is obvious that Clancy is pulling the story lines together for what turns out to be an illogical ending.

Still, for those who enjoy reading speculative fiction about modern war and weapons, *Red Storm Rising* is fast paced and exciting.

Red Storm Rising by Thomas Clancy, Jr., G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1986, 652 pages, hardcover, $19.95.

Green September

During the month of September, the Michigan Army National Guard capitalized on its extremely successful Annual Training period by holding a concentrated recruiting drive called "Green September." To assist in this effort the Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, visited the Full Time Support Staff of sixty-seven units during the last two weeks of September. Maj. Gen. Andrews stated "I wish there were more opportunities for unit visits such as these. It was great to have the chance to talk with so many members of our Full Time Support Staff about our many accomplishments and future challenges. Everyone agreed that Fiscal Year 1986 was our best training year ever and that Fiscal Year 1987 will result in an increased level of training and strength. Everyone also indicated that the troops' morale has never been better. I was extremely proud of the units I visited during those two weeks. The Michigan Army National Guard's efforts toward raising strength will not end in September. The very best enlistees are typically referred by present unit members. If anyone in the Guard knows someone that would make a good member of our team, they should invite them to the next training assembly or contact their local recruiting representative."

Photograph by Spec. 4 Thomas Roberts.

Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan, discusses the importance of the "Green September" recruiting drive with the Full Time Support Staff at the United States Property and Fiscal Office and Combined Support Maintenance Shop in Lansing, Michigan.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Photographs by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Michigan's Unknown Soldier is brought down the Avenue of Flags at Fort Custer National Cemetery on 11 November 1986 for reinterment by honor guards from all the armed services and Civil War reenactment groups.

Michigan's Unknown Soldier was reinterred at Fort Custer National Cemetery at 1100, 11 November 1986.

The Unknown Soldier's remains were disinterred from the Fulton Street Cemetery in Grand Rapids, Michigan under court order and placed in a wooden casket that was custom built by the Ferguson Funeral Home of Detroit, Michigan. The ceremony was conducted by Capt. Michael L. Brallier, National Guard Chaplain for the 46th Infantry Brigade. The funeral cortege was formed at Fort Custer Training Center and included color guards representing all the armed services and several Civil War reenactment groups including the 102nd U.S. Colored Infantry and Company B 7th Michigan Infantry Regiment.

The speaker for the occasion was Col. James P. Fleming, Director of Student Operations, Squadron Officer School at Maxwell Air Force Base. Col. Fleming is the holder of the Medal of Honor for actions taken as a pilot of a UH-1N rescue helicopter in the Vietnam War.

"Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

The campaign to remove the remains of the Unknown Soldier to the Fort Custer National Cemetery was begun by Mr. Al Mullett of Post 2, Disabled American Veterans. Mr. Mullett approached Mr. Dennis Johnson of the Fort Custer National Cemetery and requested that the Unknown Soldier be buried there. Johnson got permission from the Veterans Administration based on a photograph of the headstone which read, "Unknown, 102 U.S. Colored."

The 102nd United States Colored Infantry was the federal designation for the First Michigan Colored Infantry Regiment that was the first black unit to be raised for the Civil War from Michigan.

The 102nd entered federal service on 28 March 1864 and reported in to Annapolis, Maryland. Unlike many black regiments which saw fatigue and stevedore duty, the 102nd served as a combat infantry regiment and fought well according to *Michigan in the War*. A news correspondent quoted in the history says of them: "Never before have I known men to fight on after being severely wounded and anxious to return to the field as soon as their wounds were dressed."

Nothing factual is known of the Unknown Soldier. Four members of the 102nd are listed in the *Report of the Adjutant General,* 1864 as being from Kent County. The Unknown Soldier could be either Henry S. Birton, Leonard Harrod, Foster Morley or Elisha A. Robinson, all of whom enlisted in the 102nd from Kent County.

"A grateful nation remembers."

Research done by Miss Sandra Stafford of Augusta, Michigan reveals a legend that tells of a 15-year-old escaped slave who came to Michigan, enlisted in Grand Rapids, fought and died in the South, was shipped back and buried in Grand Rapids because it was there he enlisted. This theory is buttressed by Wayne Mann, Director of Archives at Western Michigan University. "The 102nd U.S. was formed in Michigan, where there were some free slaves, but you can be sure that close to 95 percent were former slaves."

Mr. Al Mullett, a former World War II paratrooper from Grand Rapids says of the Unknown Soldier, "There is a bond between men of combat, and it is a familiar thing to help another veteran. Rather than having him in a desecrated corner of the Fulton cemetery, he is here with other veterans and (can) share in the legacy that the national cemetery represents to honor those veterans throughout the year."

Story by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

YES M!CH!GAN
A celebration of what was and will be.

This World War II jeep will be restored by the 746th Maintenance Battalion of the Michigan Army National Guard as a Sesquicentennial project. The 1942 Model MB jeep was donated to the Michigan Bureau of History by Mr. Ken Stevens of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Guard will restore the jeep to its original World War II paint and markings and when it is completed, it will be on permanent display at the new State of Michigan Museum now being constructed in Lansing, Michigan. CWO Jerry Batten of the Combined Support Maintenance Shop examines the jeep after delivery.

Photograph by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"The blessings of liberty which our ancestors secured for us, and which we still enjoy, are ours only because, in each generation, there have been men and women willing to bear the hardships and sacrifices of serving in the military forces we need to preserve our freedom."
—Ronald Reagan

NOTEBOOK:

Errata. The Guard's First Muster was held 350 years ago, not in 1936 as stated on page 12 of the October issue of the *Wolverine Guard*. A transposition in setting the headline by the printer caused *1636* to become 1936.

Notebook

Decontamination Training to Use Live Nerve Agent... Beginning in January, about 5,000 chemical warfare specialists from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be trained at Fort McClellan, Ala. in decontamination procedures using live nerve agents. Lt. Col. Tom Morris, deputy assistant commandant of the Army Chemical School, said the students will be trained to detect, identify and decontaminate chemical agents. Morris said training with lethal agents will help students build a level of confidence in their equipment and their ability to operate in a contaminated environment that cannot be gained with simulation. (Army Times)

Drop Walk for Older Soldiers, Reserve Urges... Because of an increasing number of deaths, the Army Reserve has recommended that the four-mile march be discontinued for 40-and-older Reservists who have not been cleared by a physician. Brig. Gen Harry J. Mott, III, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve, said three Reservists who had not passed a "cardiovascular screening" have died since April while performing the four-mile march. (Army Times)

Anti-Terror Measures Suggested for Reserve Centers... Reserve units should consider planting trees, digging ditches or installing planter boxes in front of their training centers to protect them from terrorist attacks, the Army has told Reserve commanders. In a message, the Army said there have been "no recent reports" of terrorist activities against Reserve centers, but the "threat is real." (Army Times)

Airliners to Evacuate Next War's Wounded... Washington— Soldiers wounded in the next war may be evacuated in specially modified commercial airliners pressed into action and manned by civilian fliers and military medical personnel, a plan by the Air Force reveals. The Air Force plans to use 115 jetliners to carry patients back to the United States or other locations in a national emergency. (Army Times)

Israelis Hope to Sell Laser Version of TOW... Washington— A laser beam-riding version of the venerable Tube-Launched, Optically-tracked, Wire-guided (TOW) missile is being offered by Israel Military Industries, which has begun a major effort to sell it to the U.S. Army and Marine Corps. The Israeli firm, in conjunction with its U.S. partner, McDonnell Douglas, is offering its Mapats missile as an interim TOW replacement while the Army develops a new generation of anti-tank missiles. (Army Times)

Company B, 246th Armor Supports Local Swim Team... The Enlisted Club of Company B, 246th Armor Battalion, presented a check for $200.00 to the Manistee County Swim Team to purchase stopwatches. The club raised the money by holding a Magic Show. The check was presented to the Swim Team Coach, Kristen Katcher in a brief ceremony at the armory recently.

TOP GUNS

Photograph by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Shooters assume a good and steady off-hand stance on the ready-line at the Governor's Twenty Pistol Championship matches at Fort Custer Training Center during September.

The weather didn't look promising. It had been raining for three weeks...and there would be rain daily for a week afterward. But for two days near the end of September, there were warm, partly sunny days during which the Governor's Twenty Pistol Championship was held at Fort Custer Training Center. Eighty-nine competitors from all over the state took part in both composite and combat pistol matches.

The Unit Traveling Trophy was won by Company F (LONG RANGE RECONNAISSANCE PATROL) 425th Infantry from Pontiac, Michigan with a score of 500-10X out of a possible 600. Headquarters, 191st Fighter Interceptor Group from Selfridge Air National Guard Base won the Battalion Combat Team match with a score of 3236 out of a possible 3600. This unit will represent the Michigan National Guard at the Winston P. Wilson All National Guard Championships which will be held at Camp Robinson, Arkansas in the fall of 1987.

The Individual Championship was won by Staff Sgt. Steven Krauss of the 46th Military Police Company of Lansing. He was in 5th place after the first day of competition but came back with an exceptional day on Sunday during the combat matches. The Excellence in Competition match was won by Staff Sgt. Kenneth Olmstead, 1461st Transportation Company of Jackson, Michigan. Sgt. Olmstead has recently been appointed coach of the All Guard Pistol Squad.

The Governor's Twenty Tabs were awarded to the following New Shooters: Sgt. Roy Melka Jr., 1st Sgt. Samuel Dobbin, Master Sgt. James Meines, 1st Sgt. Richard Oja, Sgt. Michael Suwinski, Spec 4 Robert Schittenhelm, Staff Sgt. Gary Spink, Tech. Sgt. John Runkowski and Master Sgt. Ron Yeo.

The Combat Aggregate Match Winner was Senior Master Sgt. Daryl Meloche and the Composite Aggregate Match Winner was Sgt. Michael Locke. First Sgt. Samuel Dobbin fired the highest aggregate score for New Shooters. Five new members were chosen for the Michigan National Guard Composite Pistol Team. They are 1st Sgt. Samuel Dobbin, Master Sgt. James Meines, 1st Sgt. Richard Oja, Spec 4 Robert Schittenhelm and Sgt. Michael Suwinski.

Maj. Timothy Everett, the State Marksmanship Coordinator, remarked on the high caliber of competitors. "We've seen the number of competitors increase each year and the Michigan shooters are starting to place in national competition."

Story by Sgt. 1st Class Wilfred Buege

Let us hear from you

The *Wolverine Guard* actively solicits material of general military interest to its readership. Photographs should be at least 5 x 7 inch black and white prints and manuscripts typed double spaced on plain bond paper. Photographs and manuscripts will be returned to contributors.

Story material can be sent to the editor at the *Wolverine Guard,* 2500 S. Washington, Lansing, Michigan 48913.

THE WAY COMIC STRIPS ARE MADE

By Donna Bolinger
American Forces Information Service

He was a college student, drafted into the Army during the Korean War. Thirty-six years later, he's still in basic training and still a private with little chance of promotion.

Yet millions of Americans are entertained each day by the antics of Beetle Bailey.

Mort Walker, Beetle's creator, unashamedly admits that he hasn't made an effort to keep up with changes in the military since Beetle Bailey's 1950 debut. He knows uniform changes have taken place, but doesn't reflect them in his strip. He's visited dormitory-style military housing at Fort Dix, N.J., but still houses his characters in old World War II barracks. He once spent a week at Fort Knox, Ky., but thinks a tank, drawn the way a tank really looks, just isn't funny.

"I'm a little afraid to update it and use modern technology and modern weapons, modern thinking and new language because I would mystify most of my readers."

So what is it that has kept Americans captivated by Beetle Bailey and his cohorts at Camp Swampy?

Walker said a psychiatrist who analyzed the comic strip concluded that it's a sense of nostalgia. "People read it, and it reminds them of their experiences," he said.

For, despite a military setting and military themes, Beetle Bailey is really a commentary about people — military and civilian people alike. And the funniest way to comment on people, Walker said, is to focus on their foibles.

Readers relate to their favorite character's faults, exaggerated as they might be.

There's Beetle's laziness and lack of discipline. Sarge's frustration at never being able to "militarize" Beetle, his occasional use of violence, his obsession with food, his uncanny ability to end up on the wrong end of any embarrassing situation. There's General Halftrack's fumbling, his desire to chase every pretty woman who comes along in spite of advancing age that keeps him from ever doing anything about it. And Lt. Fuzz's gung-ho belief that he can singlehandedly "save the Army."

Since World War I, the military has become a rich source of comic material, not only for comic strips like Walker's, but also for television series and full length movies. Among them are "Gomer Pyle U.S.M.C.," "McHale's Navy," "M*A*S*H," "Private Benjamin," "Stripes" and "Tank."

Like the Beetle Bailey strip, these programs share an anti-authoritarian theme. They focus on military people who can't (or won't) keep in step with the military establishment. Yet, through fumbling or ingenuity, they always end up three steps ahead of their peers.

Pfc. Gomer Pyle was too naive and easy-going to adapt to Sgt. Carter's by-the-book style. Lt. Cmdr. Quinton McHale and his torpedo boat crew were too independent to follow Capt. Binghamton's questionable leadership. Capt. Benjamin Franklin "Hawkeye" Pierce was too anti-war to cooperate with the bumbling bureaucracy of the 4077th U.S. Mobile Army Surgical Hospital in Korea. Pvt. Judy Benjamin struggled to overcome her frivolous ways long enough to learn to be a soldier...but always managed to outsoldier other members of her unit.

"Much of their appeal stems from the ingenuity with which they circumvent military rules to maintain their standings as civilians in a world run by professional soldiers," theorized Brian Walker, co-founder of the Museum of Cartoon Art in Portchester, N.Y.

Beetle "represents the little man who is never completely militarized and never will be," Walker said. "It really is the American personality, I think, to challenge authority. It's almost part and parcel of democracy. Just because a man is a mayor or a policeman doesn't make him right. So they are constantly tested and it makes them a better mayor and a policeman, I think."

So when Beetle Bailey or McHale or Hawkeye Pierce defy the military establishment, it's enough to get a chortle and guffaw out of just about anyone — military and civilian alike.

Smithsonian News Service Art by Mort Walker With Permission of King Features Syndicate

Concept and first draft or idea sketch. This rough pencil sketch is done on napkins, envelopes, anything that's handy when the cartoonist feels funny and inspired. This draft was based on a gag originally just jotted down in an idea notebook.

Pencil drawing. This second draft is done in pencil. Here Mort Walker has done his drawing on Bristol board and put the dialogue in its traditional space in the top third of the panels.

The finished product. The figures and letters are inked over and the pencil lines erased. Tools used by many cartoonists include felt tip pens and mechanical pencils. Peel-off sheets of tiny black dots, known as ben day, are added to some strips to give the appearance of gray tones. The date and cartoonist's signature are added at this stage. Traditionally, the original artwork, sent by the cartoonist to the syndicate for distribution, is twice the size of the final version that will appear in the newspapers. Many cartoonists send their work weekly: six dailies and one Sunday strip. Most comic strips nowadays are two or three panels with simpler artwork and fewer words than were used in the past.

Wolverine Guard Seeks A 'Mort Walker'

Editor's Note: The *Wolverine Guard* is actively seeking a military cartoonist. Hopeful cartoonists may send examples of their work to the Editor at 2500 South Washington Avenue, Lansing, Michigan 48913. Cartoons will be returned to the artist. Working conditions are tough deadlines, nationwide recognition and a great readership.

FLARE

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 09681 4479

VETERAN'S DAY '86

Photograph by Spec. Thomas R. Roberts

The Color Guard from the State Area Command carry the colors past the reviewing stand during Lansing's Veteran's Day Parade, 11 November 1986. The color bearers (l. to r.) are Sgt. Robert Wiley, MSgt. Kenneth Slee, Sgt. David R. Beach and Cpl. Steven D. Conley.

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